

# Herald Tribune

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## Evacuated, Then Snipers Halt Tal Zatar Operation

Douglas Watson

Aug. 6 (WP)—A Red Cross mission here today was halted by snipers after evacuating 200 Palestinian refugees from the village of Tal Zatar, near the Lebanese border.

The mission was headed by a Swiss Red Cross official, who said the evacuation was the first of its kind since the start of the conflict.

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atmosphere, not in these conditions. In Geneva, the Red Cross said it had decided to halt the evacuation, AP reported. [It said it communicated this decision to the Lebanese factions and told them also that complete evacuation not only of the wounded but of the entire civilian population from the camp was the only solution.] After the Red Cross vehicles arrived at the assembly point, about 200 persons from the camp, mainly nonwounded, rushed out onto the exposed field hoping to be evacuated. Newsmen and photographers watching with binoculars from the upper floor of an apartment building a half mile away saw gunmen from the camp trying to drive the crowd back inside. Some were firing in the air. One man used a big stick to club three others. Part of the crowd moved back inside the camp but others sat down and refused for a while to leave the edge of the field where the evacuees were to be loaded. The Red Cross advance party, in turn, refused to call in the 10 trucks and 2 ambulances that

were planned to be used to evacuate the wounded until order was restored among the Palestinian and Lebanese factions. The people are trying to get out but the Palestinian chiefs are not letting them. They say if they try to leave, they will kill them, said a Lebanese woman who had run out of the camp across the field carrying babies in each arm. Several women charged that the Palestinians controlling Tal Zatar first want to get their families out, then want to get wounded Palestinian commandos out, but want to keep Lebanese there "as hostages." Meanwhile, the latest cease-fire was still being heavily violated in suburban Beirut, delaying the deployment of Arab League peace-keeping troops who were to have begun moving into designated "hot spots" throughout the country yesterday. There was no indication when the crowd took up positions but a league mediator said the truce would have to be established first. "We can't continue like this," league envoy Hassan Sabry al-Kholi of Egypt said. "Either there is a complete cease-fire or there is not."

## Shah Defends Big Purchases Of U.S. Arms

By Thomas W. Lippman

TEHRAN, Iran, Aug. 6 (WP)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi today strongly defended Iran's large purchases of U.S. arms, saying the weapons are vital to the security of the non-Communist world and are being properly used by his country. Rejecting the conclusions of a U.S. Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee report that criticized the arms-sale program, the Shah said: "We are a sovereign country looking after our defense... We are the only judge of what we need."

Iran will continue to buy weapons, he said, suggesting as he has in the past, that his government would stop elsewhere if its supplies from the United States were cut off.

The Shah spoke to newsmen at his summer residence here on the Caspian Sea after 3 1/2 hours of talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who sat beside him during the impromptu press conference.

Mr. Kissinger did not comment directly on the Senate subcommittee report, which said that Iran is acquiring many more sophisticated weapons than it is capable of using. The report said that U.S. advisers and civilian technicians helping the Iranians learn to use this equipment might become embroiled in a war here.

"Great Importance" The secretary said only that "we attach great importance to our relationship with Iran" and that the United States appreciates Iran's "crucial role" in the region's security.

It is understood that Mr. Kissinger's views were reflected in a State Department paper, issued earlier this week, that defended the arms sales to Iran as a natural outgrowth of the "Nixon doctrine"—the policy under which Washington helps friendly powers to assume greater responsibilities for their defense.

An official in the Kissinger party said that it will continue to be U.S. policy to permit the Iranians to buy what they think they need, with the exception of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



THIRD DAY IN SOWETO—Roadblock of huge pipe sections and tree stumps in Soweto Friday, the third day of disturbances there. Police anti-riot vehicle is in the rear.



YOUNGSTERS PROTESTING—Students chanting and waving their fists Friday in Soweto as they marched through streets in the continuing anti-government protests.

## Not Quite 'Arms Deal of Century'

## Pentagon Aides Believe They Oversold F-16

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).

Some key defense officials are admitting that the Pentagon may have oversold the prospects for worldwide sales of about 3,000 new U.S.-built F-16 fighter planes.

Not a single new F-16 sale has been announced in the 14 months since Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands agreed to buy 348 of the planes in what was described as "the arms deal of the century."

The Pentagon had dangled the opportunity to share in a worldwide F-16 sales bonanza before the four NATO nations at a time when they were considering whether to buy the U.S. plane or a competing French Mirage F-1 fighter.

After much behind-the-scenes maneuvering by rival French and U.S. officials, the four European allies finally chose the F-16 over the Mirage in June of last year. Their \$9-billion deal with the Pentagon guaranteed them, among other things, a 15-percent share in parts production for

any F-16s bought by "third countries."

With the U.S. Air Force and the four NATO countries planning to buy a total of 1,000 F-16s, the Pentagon forecast made in 1974 and last year suggested that "third-country" sales could total about 2,000 planes.

But so far, Pentagon officials say only a few countries have indicated a definite interest in the F-16 even though its \$8.7-million price makes it cheaper than other new U.S. fighters.

Although conceding that the Pentagon may have overstated the anticipated demand for the F-16, officials deny there was any intent to mislead the NATO allies or the U.S. public.

"I guess there are too many other good planes around," an official said ruefully. He mentioned the U.S. Air Force's heavyweights F-15 fighter, the Navy's F-14 and a new lightweight, high-performance French Mirage-3000.

Iran, the United States' biggest arms customer, is rated the best prospect to buy F-16s, possibly 300 of them.

Israel also is reported to want F-16s but only after it pays for 25 or more F-15s, which cost about \$17 million each. Canada is considering a possible F-16 purchase.

Does Not Meet Needs Japan is said by Pentagon officials to have decided that the F-16 does not meet its needs and reportedly may buy the F-15.

The Pentagon had hoped that West Germany would order F-16s but officials say that the German government is unlikely to consider any major new fighter purchases for some years because it has bought about 185 F-4 Phantom jets since 1971 at a price of about \$800 million.

Other countries U.S. officials had listed as prime sales possibilities for the F-16 are South Korea, Australia and some nations in Latin America, but none have come forward with offers to negotiate a purchase agreement up to this time.

## S. Africa Alerts Police as Soweto Rioting Worsens

From Wire Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 6.—Black rioting worsened in Soweto township today and police throughout South Africa were reported to have been put on the alert.

Black youths, often joined by adults, rampaged through the dirt streets of Johannesburg's "shadow city" stoning and burning buses, cars and trains.

Police in armored trucks used tear gas to break up marauding gangs and the sound of gunfire was heard from several areas. The police said they were firing over the heads of the rioters, but at least four persons were confirmed wounded. The police stuck to their earlier statement that the only persons killed by police bullets were two blacks shot when the demonstrations began on Wednesday.

Unofficial estimates put the death toll at seven. This included two persons who fell or were pushed under trains, a girl who was trampled to death and a black man who broke his neck when he dived from a bus that was being stoned.

Communities Affected Transport was the main target as demonstrators sought to enforce a "stay-at-home" order to black workers. Railroad officials, however, said most trains that daily carry about 200,000 black commuters from Soweto to Johannesburg ran on schedule. Factories and businesses in Johannesburg said absenteeism was about 20 per cent, considerably lower than Wednesday when a similar attempt to stop blacks from getting to work was staged. The local bus company withdrew its Soweto services at lunchtime. Two buses were halted and the passengers and drivers forced out. The demonstrators then parked the buses across the road, blocking all traffic on a major exit from Soweto. Elsewhere, rioters used wrecked cars to block roads.

The bus company said it would take workers only to the outskirts of Soweto. The young protesters have been singing the black national anthem—"God Save Africa"—and carrying placards declaring "Freedom Now" and "We Are Born Free but Everywhere We Are in Chains." There were reports of violence in other towns in Transvaal Province, at Sibasa to the north and Middelburg and Ogies in the East. There has been no official comment by Prime Minister John Vorster or other government officials on the three days of unrest.

A Johannesburg newspaper, the Star, quoted Public Commissioner Gert Prinsloo as saying that police forces throughout South Africa had been put on standby alert. Similar action was taken at the height of the June riots, in which 176 persons were killed.

The Star also quoted him as rejecting demands for the release of the detainees. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Charge of Collusion The latest rift started July 4 when President Amin charged Kenya with collusion in the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport south of Uganda's capital of Kampala to rescue more than 100 hijack victims. Nairobi airport was used as a refueling point.

The communiqué also said both countries had agreed to end a propaganda war against each other on radio and through the mass media.

They agreed that "debts are to be paid" and to facilitate a speedy settlement of a joint committee will be formed to examine all claims.

Kenya said Uganda owes \$50 million. A settlement of this point was vital for President Amin to get fresh supplies of oil flowing again from East Africa's only refinery at the Kenyan port of Mombasa to Uganda.

Bomb Calls Halt Senate in Rome

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP)—A Senate session at which there was to be a vote of confidence about the minority Christian Democratic government was suspended late tonight after reports of a bomb threat. Senate President Amintore Fanfani suspended the deliberations just before the scheduled vote, saying there was a "need to complete some controls."

Anonymous phone calls to the Communist party and the newspaper Paese Sera had indicated that there would be a bomb attack on the Senate.

Approval of Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government became certain Wednesday when the Communists, Italy's second largest party, dropped a 30-year-old policy of voting against the ruling Christian Democrats and announced that they would abstain. The Communists warned that their abstention was conditional and said that the Andreotti government could be "entered only transitional."

## Stonehouse Gets 7 Years in Fraud, Theft Charges

JOHN, Aug. 6 (AP)—John Stonehouse, the British member of parliament who faked his death on a Miami beach in 1974, was sentenced to seven years in prison at the end of his 66-day trial at the Old Bailey Criminal Court today.

54-year-old former Labor government minister was found guilty of the remaining 115 charges against him, mostly for fraud and theft, after the jury returned guilty verdicts on 11 charges late yesterday.

Bella Buckley, 29, Stonehouse's secretary, was found guilty of six theft charges. She received a two-year suspended sentence.

Stonehouse, reduced from 12 to 11 months' imprisonment for a total of 29 hours in his verdicts. All of the verdicts were 10-1 majority.

Buckley, an attractive woman who had been cool and collected throughout the long trial, broke down in tears when the verdicts were read.

Persuasive Man Stonehouse, 54, was described by the judge, Sir Edward Rieu, as a "persuasive man" who was "extremely clever" and "a very dangerous man."

Stonehouse, who had defended himself, rose to speak for mitigation before the judge. He said he was "a very dangerous man" and "a very dangerous man."

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## Oil-Price Politics Move Into New Phase; Boost by OPEC Expected Soon

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Aug. 6 (NYT)—The world is moving into a new phase of oil-price politics. Once again, as during the final months of 1973 when prices quadrupled, market power is shifting dramatically to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The main force behind the strong pickup in demand for OPEC oil is the economic recovery that has been under way during the last 8 to 12 months in the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Europe's recent drought, which has caused a shortfall in hydroelectric power, is another factor. OPEC production figures reflect the higher demand. Production has been rising over year-to-year levels since last February.

In the March-May period, OPEC production was running at 29 million barrels daily, or 12 per cent above the average in the similar three months of last year.

With more oil in world commerce, the tanker market has

also turned more active. Since June, long-depressed charter rates for voyages out of the Gulf have risen by 4 per cent.

Slowly, idle tanker tonnage is falling. A London firm of ship brokers, E. A. Gibson, reports that 43 million deadweight tons are laid up now, against 50 million at the end of April.

The big question is how far OPEC—and particularly Saudi Arabia, by far the biggest OPEC producer—will let the market strengthen before implementing another price increase.

Walter Levy, an American who runs a petroleum consulting service, reports that between now and the middle of next year all the OPEC producers will begin bumping against their self-imposed output ceilings.

"Clearly, a significant price increase over the next 18 months cannot be ruled out," the Levy firm concludes in a study prepared for its clients.

In September of last year when OPEC ministers were holding a price meeting in Vienna, Saudi

## Shift Is Due to Growth in Demand Stimulated by Recovery, Drought

Arabia threatened to flood the market if the others went ahead with a sizable price increase that it opposed. In the end, they all compromised on a relatively modest 10 per cent.

In Ball last May, Saudi Arabia refused to compromise. Using the same threat, it imposed on OPEC an extension of a nine-month price freeze.

Although Saudi Arabia's influence in oil pricing so far has been applied in the direction of moderation, there are doubts as to how long such policies, which are unpopular with many OPEC members and strain its unity, will continue.

"Saudi Arabia is more likely to be allowing real oil prices to rise gradually by 1980 and more quickly during the late 1980s," Mr. Levy commented.

Although its oil reserves are as great as those of all the other OPEC nations together, Saudi

Arabia is already producing oil at near its self-imposed production limit of 8.8 million barrels daily. This is nearly three times more than is needed to cover its external payments obligations.

Last year, Saudi Arabia recorded an impressive surplus of \$17.5 billion—petrodollars that for the most part were invested in Western markets.

Even though Saudi Arabia does not need the income, the erosion of oil prices since January of last year has made it increasingly difficult for the country to justify using its vast oil reserve to hold down prices.

For one thing, the 13 OPEC nations, taken as a whole, went into deficit in their balance of payments in the first quarter of this year, according to figures just released by the International Monetary Fund.

Despite the surpluses of coun-

tries with relatively small populations, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya, the overall deficit in the bloc was \$277 million in the first quarter of this year, in contrast to surpluses of \$4.64 billion in last year's fourth quarter and \$3.47 billion in this year's first quarter.

Because of their vast needs for capital, most OPEC members have now become borrowers in international financial markets. Venezuela and Qatar are among the latest reported to be seeking credits.

The politics of oil pricing has been further influenced by the Conference on International Economic Cooperation—the dialogue in which developed and developing countries are discussing ways to improve world economic structures.

Western nations entered the dialogue mainly in hopes of getting more orderly arrangements for oil prices and supplies.

Had they taken radical oil-pricing moves, the oil nations, as part of the Third World, would

have risked ruining chances for agreements on points sought by nonoil-producing developing countries—points such as commodity stabilization and debt rescheduling.

The conference is now deadlocked. The West, so far, has been unwilling to make the kind of concessions demanded of it by the Third World, especially on the debt issue. But diplomatic activity continues in an effort to determine whether the conference will resume in the fall.

It is uncertain what impact all this will have on future price policies.

But one thing seems clear. It is reviving economic growth in Western nations and if commodities continue their rising price trends, helping the developing countries that produce them, then the oil producers will be the only major group left out.

So, according to signals now being received, a new oil price flare-up could come within the next 12 to 18 months.







## Senator Is No 'Knee-Jerk Liberal'

## v Reagan-Schweiker Happened

on Nordheimer

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6 (AP)—You know, Ronald Reagan and Richard Schweiker, two men met in the of the Reagan home two weeks ago. I change feeling that I'm myself some years

for from Pennsylvania said, "Well, I'm no liberal."

Mr. Reagan said, "am I an extremist?"

According to the version provided in an interview, was the model to accept as his late a man who had on as one of the most of Congress.

He had carried both

men from Mississippi yesterday to the New York City area, the Republican candidate for president recalled how years before he had been converted to conservatism after spending all of his adult life as a "New Deal Democrat."

Sen. Schweiker's conversion was not quite complete, Mr. Reagan said, but the Pennsylvania had moved close enough to the center to be an acceptable partner for him in his challenge to President Ford.

"I am not going to pretend, nor is he, that in every area we are in complete agreement," the former California governor said. "He has represented a blue-collar constituency, essentially a labor constituency, but I have found that when principle dictated go-

ing counter to that, he was not a rubber stamp for them."

Now, on this northward flight, a moderating tone seemed to influence the team and Mr. Reagan even suggested that his brief association with his running mate had provided him with new insights into such sensitive issues as unemployment.

The senator said he would not be a mute reflection of the man who headed the ticket, but would find opportunities to have his own political philosophy heard and debated.

"I've already seen that at work," Sen. Schweiker said in a separate interview. "I saw it at work in the six hours we spent together in California. I went there with different perceptions about this situation and there were a lot of questions in my mind. The more we talked, the more the main perceptions of problems that I foresaw slowly began to evaporate, one by one. There was a personal chemistry at work."

"I find that on this first trip together, we are both under fire. There's a coming together that we had and also an ability to overlook past differences and to look to the future."

As for indications that he would carry on Mr. Reagan's brand of conservatism if he took the presidency, Schweiker said that he would feel obligated to carry on the tone of the platform approved by the Republican convention in Kansas City two weeks from now.

Refining Follies

"Beyond [the platform], we are going to work on other refinements of our positions—in the jobs area, in the catastrophic health area, in education," he said.

For the time being, however, it is clear that the liberal Sen. Schweiker is being asked to move further from past convictions than is Mr. Reagan. And it would appear that, in the initial stages of their alliance, he is not yet prepared to move quite as far to the right as Mr. Reagan would like.

For instance, Mr. Reagan said in Mississippi yesterday that Sen. Schweiker agreed with his stand on the Panama Canal, which generally has been that the United States should make no concessions to Panama that alter the operation of the canal or bring into question U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

Sen. Schweiker explained that he agreed with Mr. Reagan that the United States had complete sovereignty in the Canal Zone. But he added that he had "an open mind" on the subject of any proposed agreement with Panama over the future of the canal.

Similarly, he would not commit himself on the deregulation of the energy industry—a move that Mr. Reagan favors—and he said he did not yet know which way he would vote on a controversial bill that would break the grip of major companies on the oil industry, legislation that is anathema to Mr. Reagan's conservative supporters.



HANDY MAN—President Ford shaking hands with delegates at the White House. But the delegates this time were representatives of Boys/Girls Nation, a youth citizenship program sponsored by the American Legion and its auxiliary. The youngsters were on a tour of Washington.

## Soviet Claim of N.Y. Plot Said To Exploit 'Bad Image' of CIA

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—A Soviet claim that CIA agents threatened to kill a Soviet diplomat in New York after he had been named as a double agent is the latest episode in the Washington-Moscow chill.

The accusation was made this week in an article in the Soviet publication Literary Gazette. The weekly, the official organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, in May printed accusations that three US news correspondents based in Moscow worked for the CIA. The charges were denied by the newsmen.

The newest allegation concerns a more classic form of intelligence work—recruiting double agents, a practice of many nations but one which they publicize infrequently, and then only for ulterior motives.

What makes the Literary Gazette's charge unusual is its abundance of detailed allegations. To the CIA, the ulterior motive of Soviet intelligence in this case is to take advantage of criticism that has rolled over the agency in the United States and abroad.

The CIA on Tuesday initially declined comment on the Literary Gazette's accusation of a thwarted New York recruitment plot. In answer to further inquiries yesterday a CIA spokesman said: "They're getting a free ride on the three initials [CIA]. I wouldn't dignify this rubbish with any comment."

Was there any truth to the Soviet accusation? After three days of inquiry, no one would say so outright.

Privately, however, informed sources in the administration said that the CIA was getting "a bum rap." The intended implication was that the CIA was not the agency involved. Officials would say only that surveillance of Soviet diplomats in this country is under control of the FBI, not of the CIA.

The FBI has referred all inquiries to the State Department. The department has denied a portion of the Literary Gazette's accusation but not the central point—the claim that an attempt was made to recruit a Soviet diplomat for counterintelligence.

Soviet Protest

The department acknowledged that the Soviet Foreign Ministry last week formally protested what Russia called a "provocation" against Kharchenko, a second secretary in the Soviet mission to the UN.

According to the Literary Gazette, Mr. Kharchenko hurriedly left New York on July 18. It said that two days earlier, two CIA agents—identified as "Mr. Bryant" and "Bob"—suggested that he might never leave the Hilton Hotel, where they talked with him, except "through the window" if he refused "to cooperate."

In the Gazette's account, Mr.

## Denominations' Response Awaited

## Experts of 3 Churches Reach Accord on Eucharist in U.S.

By Janis Johnson

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6 (WP).—Roman Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox theologians announced here yesterday that an "unprecedented consensus" exists among them on the main issue that has divided the communities for centuries—the meaning of communion.

While conversations have been under way for 15 years among Christian churches, the three-day ecumenical symposium held here during the 41st Eucharistic Congress is the first at which all these churches have together fully reviewed their doctrines in an effort to reach a common understanding of the nature of communion.

The next step is to produce official denominational responses to this scholastic material, said William Cardinal Baum of Washington, the chairman of the U.S. Catholic Bishops' Eucharistic Committee. The denominations will then put the results before their members.

The chief disagreement between Protestants and Catholics centers on the "real presence" of Christ in the communion elements.

Since the 16th century, Protestants have held that the communion is a symbolic re-enactment of Christ's sacrifice. Catholics, however, believe that communion is an actual re-enactment, with the bread and wine actually becoming the body and blood of Christ. The Orthodox Church believes, in a general way, that communion is a spiritual mystery that cannot be explained.

The theologians meeting here agreed that communion conveys Christ's real presence and also represents his sacrifice, although it is not an actual re-enactment of the Crucifixion.

The agreements on communion, or the eucharist, are "deep and encompassing," said the Rev. John Hotchkiss, executive officer for ecumenical concerns for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, in Washington. The eucharist is the central rite of Christianity, in which God unites with humanity through the partaking of bread and wine.

"In the light of what our past history has been (these agreements), are clear and compelling."

## Tennessee Vote Picks Democrat

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP).—James Sasser, 39, former state Democratic chairman, won the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate and will face incumbent Republican Sen. Bill Brock in the Nov. 3 general election.

Sen. Brock was unopposed in yesterday's GOP primary.

The Senate race shared the spotlight with a close race for the Democratic nomination in the 4th Congressional District, where Rep. Joe Evers is retiring after 30 years. Albert Gore Jr., son of the former U.S. senator, defeated state Rep. Stanley Rogers by less than 4,000 votes in a nine-man race for the nomination.

There is no Republican challenger and Mr. Gore will go to Washington in January to represent the Cumberland Plateau district once represented by his father, as well as the late Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

## A-Ship Ban Fails In New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 6 (UPI).—An opposition Labor party bill banning nuclear ships from entering New Zealand waters was defeated today.

Parliament voted down the bill filed by Labor backbencher Richard Prebble, 37-21. The ruling party of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon enjoys a 54-32 majority.

Mr. Prebble had said New Zealand's allies had made it clear that the Australia-New Zealand U.S. Treaty, known as ANZUS, did not conflict with a nuclear-free zone.

French Village Imperiled

LES-BEAUMES-DE-VENISE, France, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The 1,500 inhabitants of this southern French village were evacuated from their homes last night as a forest fire swept dangerously close, police said today. The villagers returned to their homes today.

## Mars Found Rich in Iron As Expected

## Sulfur and Chlorine Are Also Detected

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 6 (WP).—The red sands of Mars were analyzed for their mineral content by the Viking spacecraft yesterday and to nobody's surprise they turned out to be very rich in iron.

But to the surprise of all but a few, the Martian sands also contain quite a bit of sulfur and more than a trace of chlorine, which suggests sulfide and chloride salts left behind when subsurface permafrost melted and the water evaporated through the soil and into the atmosphere.

"That is our speculation, that the sulfur is present as water-soluble sulfates," Dr. Priestley Toulmin of the U.S. Geological Survey said. "We are less sure about the chlorine but we think we see some chlorine and, if we do, it would almost surely be present as chlorides."

Dr. Toulmin was reporting yesterday the first analysis by an X-ray spectrometer on the Viking spacecraft of the soil, which shows that the sands of Mars contain as much as 30-percent silicon and as much as 18-percent iron. The silicon measure is no surprise since the Martian soil is sandy. The iron finding was also expected since it is iron-oxide on Mars that gives the planet its distinct red color.

Rare Type of Soil

But a soil that contains as much as 18 percent iron is rare on earth. The only earth soil that rich in iron is the red dirt known as laterite that is used to make bricks.

"It tells us that Mars has gone through much more oxidation than the earth has," chief Viking scientist Gerald Soffen said yesterday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory where the Viking mission to Mars is directed. "What helps to keep the earth from oxidizing is our abundance of living things, which use oxygen to grow and survive," he added.

This does not mean that life has not grown and survived on Mars. The Martian soil sample analyzed by Dr. Toulmin's X-ray spectrometer (it irradiates the soil with X-rays, then identifies an element by its X-ray signature) showed it contained as much as 6-percent sulfur and 3-percent chlorine.

The findings imply that large amounts of sulfate and chloride salts were left behind by evaporating water. Liquid water cannot exist in the low atmospheric pressure on the surface of Mars but scientists who have studied the Viking photographs and soil analyses of Mars have concluded that water was once present in a denser Martian atmosphere and is still present and frozen below the surface as permafrost.

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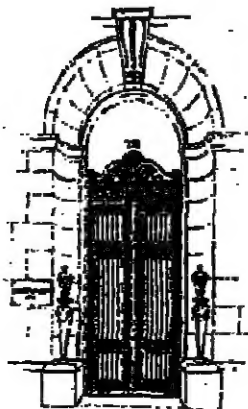


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## Terrorist Group Could Get In

## Security Questioned at Some U.S. A-Plants

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The security systems of at least some nuclear-fuel fabricating plants in the United States are not strong enough to prevent the seizure of plutonium or highly enriched uranium by as few as half a dozen terrorists, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said yesterday.

And, until protection measures were tightened earlier this year, the plants probably could not have repelled as few as three such attackers, especially if they had inside knowledge or aid, according to the commission chairman, Marcus Rowden.

Weaknesses in the systems designed to detect the theft of nuclear materials were also acknowledged.

The security of 15 of the fuel-fabricating plants in question, which are privately owned but federally licensed, have been examined by the NRC in the last eight months.

Most of the plants supply nuclear fuel to the armed forces and other government agencies. All have at least small amounts of plutonium or uranium that has been sufficiently enriched to be used to make a nuclear weapon.

Official Statement  
Kenneth Chapman, director of security for the NRC, said in an interview yesterday that he is "generally very comfortable" with present measures, although he acknowledged that six or more armed attackers probably could penetrate existing protective systems.

President's Press Secretary Ron Messer said that the size of the Soviet blast on July 4 and July 29 has not yet been determined by U.S. scientists but that estimates are in a range which "straddles 150 kilotons." He said that the correct figure "could be above or below."

Mr. Messer said that, in any case, the explosions would not violate two treaties recently signed by the two nations because they have not been ratified by either side.

Peaceful Blast  
However, a "senior American official traveling abroad with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger"—a "background briefing" designation that usually means Mr. Kissinger himself—was quoted as saying that the explosions

"There is no reason today to believe the security systems cannot meet any known or projected threat," Mr. Chapman said. "As a matter of fact, there is nothing we can find that says the industry is threatened today by any number of attackers."

Mr. Chapman commented after Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., chairman of the energy and environment subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, had released a letter written by Mr. Marcus on July 20.

In the letter, Mr. Marcus said the agency's investigation had found weaknesses in the security systems of all 15 fabricating

plants examined. Many problems were corrected quickly, Mr. Marcus said, but a second check found that seven of the plants still could not meet NRC standards.

Internal Threat  
Mr. Marcus said plant defenses were expected to be able to meet "an external threat comprised, at a minimum, of three well-armed, well-trained persons who might possess inside knowledge or assistance." Also, plants were tested for their ability to thwart an internal threat posed by a single employee.

It was in relation to these standards that the plants were found deficient.

During its investigation, Mr.

Marcus said, the NRC found that some guard forces indicated they would be reluctant to engage an attacking force, in part because of fears of legal liability.

Other problems involved guard forces that were judged "too small, poor control of access to nuclear materials, inadequate searching of persons leaving a plant and failure of security systems to have adequate radio and other links to local law-enforcement agencies."

Mr. Chapman said these problems were being dealt with and all companies had been required to affirm that their guards would, in fact, resist armed attackers.

© Los Angeles Times

## But Treaty Is Still Not Ratified

## Soviet A-Blasts in July May Top Pact Limit

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Soviet underground nuclear explosions last month may have exceeded the 150-kiloton limit negotiated with the United States in pending treaties, the White House said yesterday.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Messer said that the size of the Soviet blast on July 4 and July 29 has not yet been determined by U.S. scientists but that estimates are in a range which "straddles 150 kilotons." He said that the correct figure "could be above or below."

Mr. Messer said that, in any case, the explosions would not violate two treaties recently signed by the two nations because they have not been ratified by either side.

Peaceful Blast  
However, a "senior American official traveling abroad with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger"—a "background briefing" designation that usually means Mr. Kissinger himself—was quoted as saying that the explosions

may have violated the spirit of the new treaties. The official was quoted by accompanying reporters in Iran as saying that he assumed the limits were to be observed by both sides until ratification.

U.S. sources said in Washington that the Soviet Union had made a unilateral statement to abide by the terms of the "threshold test ban" treaty even before it is ratified but had made no such statement about the treaty limiting "peaceful nuclear explosions." The Russians did not announce their recent tests and have not said whether they claim to be for peaceful purposes.

No Estimates Given

Most Soviet nuclear tests of substantial size have been announced in the past by the United States, usually within a few hours of direction by seismic instruments. However, the two recent blasts were not announced until 4 p.m. on Aug. 3, after inquiries about the blasts by communists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (NYT, Aug. 5).

Unlike previous U.S. announce-

ments of Soviet tests, this one did not give estimates of the size of the two explosions. James Cannon, public information officer of the Energy Research and Development Administration, said that a recently adopted U.S. policy is that yield estimates will no longer be announced. Policy guidance on such matters comes from the National Security Council, he said.

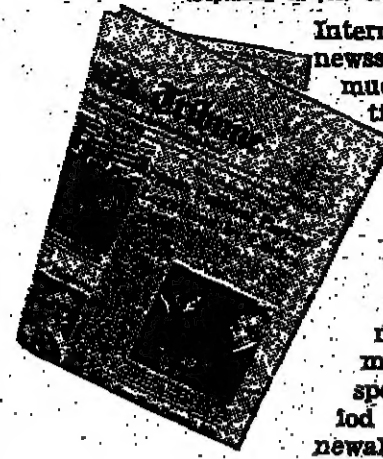
According to an account which could not be officially confirmed, the July 4 blast was measured by U.S. instruments at 180 kilotons. An official suggested that such a figure might have been close to the midpoint of a range—for example, 150 to 200 kilotons.

The "senior official" with the Kissinger party was quoted as saying that an intelligence review is under way to determine the size and circumstances of the earlier blast, which occurred at the Soviet nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk. Neither White House nor State Department spokesmen would say yesterday when a definitive estimate could be expected.

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Poland (air)	118.00	59.00	33.00
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## Bribery Scandals, Recession

Lockheed Plant Is in a Slump  
Tristar Orders Taper Off

By William H. Jones

DALE, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP)—Lockheed's most modern aircraft manufacturing plant was in a slump today, with the production of the new Lockheed L-1011 TriStar being slowed to a trickle.

In the year in which the Lockheed L-1011 TriStar was introduced, 10,000 were assembled here by the plant in full-scale production of the commercial aircraft.

The final assembly hangar, one of the largest in the world, was in full production during 1975, while more were being put together on the floor.

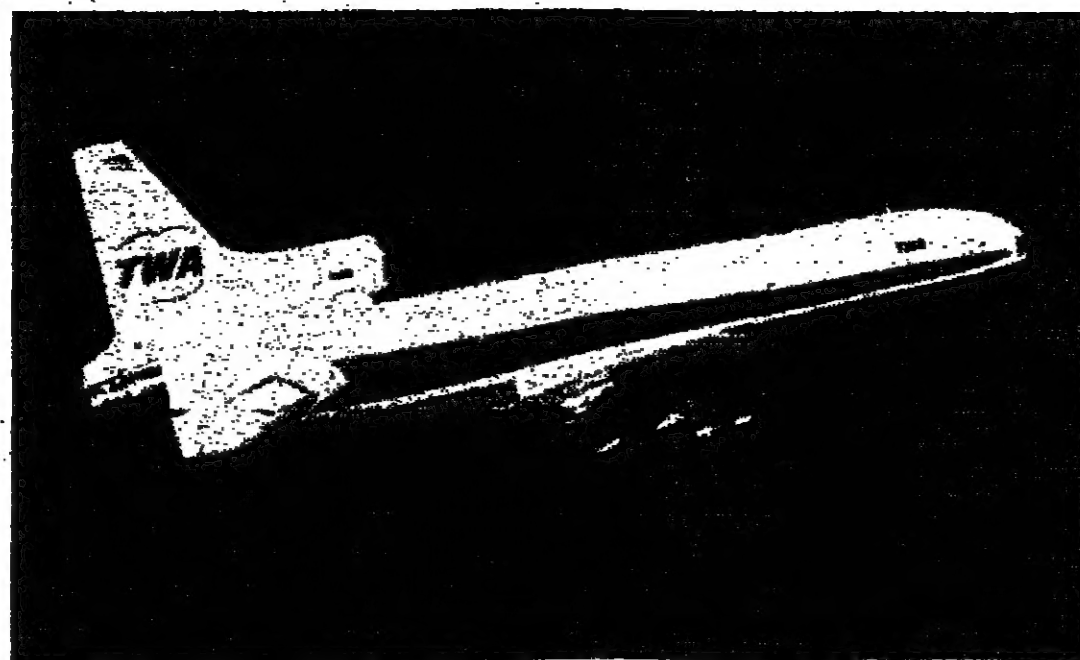
In a recent visit here, a spokesman, Richard, was almost reluctant to discuss the huge production, which is augmented by the building of flight simulators and painting.

I was here during full production, there were eight final assembly and one because it was too crowded, he recalled. When I came over the factory weeks ago, he saw 3 1/2 compared with 28 or 30 years ago.

Boom Days Over  
Any production days are the TriStar, which has to be a major handicap, as the largest U.S. contractor seeks to re-establish health. Recession cutbacks in air travel, business for the world's did not materialize and new themselves had to which meant canceling and plans for big new

the \$55-million Palmdale and as a mute symbol of decline in U.S. activity. Fewer than 100 workers here and some are employed in secret work. The output of for this year may total a production line capable of out a jet a week.

the main hangar, near the back, visitors to Lockheed for Leader- evidence of what some officials believe to be



United Press International.

Rolls Royce-powered Lockheed TriStar wid e-bodied transport in flight over California.

colades for being quiet and the combined fleet has run up more than 600,000 flight hours, carrying more than 38 million passengers 34 billion revenue passenger miles.

Lockheed always has said, however, that for the TriStar program to be successful, 300 airplanes must be built and sold. By what date the magic 300 figure will be reached cannot be forecast but it will be well into the decade of the 1980s at the earliest, if even.

Lockheed officials are optimistic that another version of the TriStar, the L-1011-500, will be ordered in large numbers. This revised version of the wide-bodied jet, with a shorter fuselage, is designed for longer routes. Lockheed analysts believe they can garner a significant share of anticipated demand—projected at more than 2,500 new non-Communist-world aircraft—by 1985.

There is more to Lockheed than the TriStar, of course, as company officials make clear. In recent weeks, Lockheed received a major boost when an on-again, off-again billion-dollar contract with Canada for patrol planes finally was signed.

Canada Buys Orion  
The significance of the Canadian contract cannot be overestimated, because Lockheed has dominated the patrol-plane field since World War II and did not want another manufacturer to move into this area successfully. Canada will buy 18 of a modified version of the U.S. Navy's P-3C Orion anti-submarine plane, for which deliveries began in 1969.

The Canadian deliveries start in 1980. More than 400 Orions have been delivered. Such countries as Australia, Iran, New Zealand, Norway and Spain have purchased versions of the aircraft. Analysis said, moreover, that Lockheed had to reach agreement on the Canadian contract before it could unjam its Japanese conflicts.

Relations between Lockheed and Japan have been torn apart by the payoff scandal, which threatens to end a valuable commercial relationship for the U.S. firm. Last week, former Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka was arrested on charges that he received \$1.7 million from a Lockheed trading agent. The government action was seen as a threat to continued rule by the liberal democratic party.

Earlier, All Nippon Airways president Tokiji Wakasa was arrested following allegations that Japan's second-largest airline gave Lockheed money to govern- ment officials. After Mr. Wakasa took over as head of All Nippon in 1970, he reversed an earlier company decision to buy McDonnell-Douglas planes and decided to buy Tristars. To date, All Nippon has taken delivery of 18 L-1011s.

Lockheed officials have testified that they spent more than \$8.3 million in secret Japanese payments to promote sales, of which at least \$1.1 million went to government officials.

3 Consultants Suspended  
BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 6 (UPI)—The lucrative consultant

contracts given two top Lockheed Aircraft officials who resigned under fire in the bribery scandal have been suspended by the corporation's board of directors.

Daniel Haughton resigned as chairman of the board and Carl Kotchian as vice-chairman in February as the shock waves spread to Japan, Italy and other nations over Lockheed bribes and payoffs to secure contracts.

The two men were given consultant contracts calling for payment of \$750,000 during the next 10 years.

The board yesterday ordered the contracts "held in abeyance" until a special committee completes an internal investigation of the corporation's affairs.

"The action does not mean the committee has found anything damaging," a spokesman said. "No such evidence was presented." The action "should not be construed as a prejudgment of any action taken by either Haughton or Kotchian," he said.

Mass. Court Bars Treatment of Cancer  
The 'Right to Life' of a Retarded Man of 67

By B.D. Colon

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 6 (UPI)—Another legal and moral "right-to-life" battle is being fought in the United States—this time over a 67-year-old mentally retarded man who is dying of leukemia.

Joseph Salkewicz was never toilet-trained and never learned to speak and, for 53 of his 67 years, the Belchertown state school for the retarded has been the only home he has known.

There is no way to know what he might have accomplished in his limited way, had he had 53 years of what is now considered to be proper care and training for a severely retarded person.

A blood test three months ago as part of recent upgrading of care at the school showed that Mr. Salkewicz has a fatal disease.

## Blood Test

The blood test inadvertently led to the discovery that Mr. Salkewicz is dying of myeloblastic leukemia, a fatal form of cancer of the blood that infects the blood-producing bone marrow.

The discovery of the disease posed the question of whether Mr. Salkewicz's leukemia should be treated with chemotherapy, which would, under the best of circumstances, extend his life a few months, or, like Karen Quinlan, a comatose woman in New Jersey, does he have a right to die naturally without interference from the state?

If it was decided that Mr. Salkewicz need not be treated, could not such a decision be viewed as the final abandonment of a man neglected by society all his life? What effect would such a decision have on the "right to treatment," which courts have held applies to all retarded persons?

On the other hand, if Mr. Salkewicz were treated, would he not be forced to endure the agony of chemotherapy—the vomiting,

the fevers, the hair falling out—only to gain a few more months of life in an institution? Would he not be subjected to a treatment he could neither understand nor appreciate? Would he not be deprived of the right of privacy accorded Miss Quinlan when New Jersey's highest court found that the machines thought to be sustaining her life could be withdrawn?

When the Belchertown school's director, Dr. William Jones, went into court seeking permission to have Mr. Salkewicz treated, Judge Harry Jekowski appointed a young local lawyer to act as Mr. Salkewicz's guardian for the legal proceedings.

"I didn't think I had any alternatives," the lawyer, Patrick Melnik said. "As far as I was concerned, the right to life and the right to treatment are the most fundamental rights. I assumed I was just to serve as a conduit for approving treatment."

Much to his surprise, Mr. Mel-

nik found that the physicians he consulted were against treating Mr. Salkewicz.

The physicians argued that, because of the patient's age, he would have only a 30 to 50-percent chance of achieving one to two-month remission of the disease. The treatments, they pointed out, would cause great pain and suffering.

## Treatment Difficult

The doctors also said treatment would be difficult because cooperation is essential and Mr. Salkewicz would resist treatment. Originally, Mr. Melnik said, he felt the doctors "would just rather let him slide by and use the resources for a younger individual. I felt he should at least get the treatments anyone else would get."

Mr. Melnik later changed his mind, deciding he could not support treatment because Mr. Salkewicz "could not understand the excruciating pain he'd be going through."

State attorneys argued that there was an obligation to protect life and treat Mr. Salkewicz. Given the testimony that the vast majority of competent individuals would choose treatment, Mr. Salkewicz must be treated, they argued.

Judge Jekowski was not persuaded and ruled that Mr. Salkewicz should not be given chemotherapy.

"I think I'd want to die," the 68-year-old judge said during an interview in his chambers. "If I couldn't be cured, I wouldn't want to live." The case now goes to the Massachusetts Supreme Court on appeal.

But it may not hand down its written opinion for a few more months. Meanwhile, its order, allowing Mr. Salkewicz to die at a time set by his disease rather than a time in part ordained by the medical profession, will stand.

Venezuela Holds  
2 in Kidnapping

CARACAS, Aug. 6 (AP)—Two leftist congressmen have been arrested for questioning about the abduction of U.S. businessman William Niehaus, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The arrests were authorized by a military court ordered to investigate the kidnapping. Military intelligence agents took the congressmen into custody Tuesday men spokesman said.

Mr. Niehaus, 44, of Toledo, Ohio, was abducted by seven masked gunmen at his suburban Caracas residence Feb. 27 and is still held. He heads the local interests of the Ohio-based Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

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## The Tax Bill: A Disaster

The degradation of the so-called Tax Reform bill has now gone too far to be reversed. It has become impossible to believe that it can be rescued. For the Senate to proceed to pass it now, on the votes of members who still hope to achieve marginal improvements in the conference with the House, is too dangerous. It is now necessary for the Senate to kill the bill—a justified act of political euthanasia—and leave the whole tangled subject of tax code revision to next year.

Until the past few days it had been possible for optimists to look for signs of improvement. But it has now become clear that the chief effect of this legislation, if it went into effect, would only be to increase the weight of public suspicion and cynicism that already burdens the tax laws. The amount of bad policy stitched into the bill, during its disastrous passage through the Finance Committee, is too great. The number of narrow special-interest clauses is too large. The prevalence of items comprehensible only to their authors and their beneficiaries—often the same people—is too wide.

A Senate-House conference is not going to return the bill to its original condition. The conference would be held in a large room, stuffed with lobbyists and reporters, with several dozen senators and representatives carrying on a droning quarrel only intermittently audible, with the staff experts working through the nights to try to pull together each day's muddled record and clean it up for the next morning's resumption. It is no way to rewrite a bill that now appears to be longer than the Old Testament, although considerably less elevated in its general message. Along with the extreme complexity of the legislative language in dispute here, there are issues that involve many billions of dollars a year in public revenue.

Congress ought to limit itself to a brief substitute merely extending the present temporary tax rates through next year. In addition, Congress would have to vote to raise the deficit in its budget resolution by the \$2 billion that the Tax Reform bill was supposed to raise. But it has been evident

for some time that the \$2 billion is not going to be forthcoming. Sen. Edmund Muskie has performed a notable service in preventing the Finance Committee from disguising this fact, and he has shown once again the value of the new congressional budget procedure. The question was never whether the Budget Committee could force the Senate to raise \$2 billion, but whether it could require the Senate to keep clean accounts and take responsibility for the fiscal effects of its tax decisions. Very much to the credit of the Senate as an institution, the budget procedure has held up.

What went wrong? Part of the trouble is owed to the Senate Finance Committee, and the carnival atmosphere in which it chooses to work. But you would also have to concede that the months immediately preceding a presidential election are not the best time to take up tax bills. Above all, this episode demonstrates that it is practically impossible to achieve tax legislation of this magnitude when the White House is not prepared to play an active part. The Treasury Department has objected to much that has happened, but it has confined its response mainly to crying softly in corners, and wringing its hands from time to time. President Ford has, of course, been distracted from this spectacle by his cross-country competition with Ronald Reagan.

Tax reform is not, after all, a simple or self-evident idea. Tax policy is only part of a national economic policy. To be coherent and effective, tax reform has to be based on a view of where the economy is going and where it needs to go. Next winter the country will get an elected President and, presumably, a stronger sense of economic strategy than it now possesses. That is another good reason to defer any major revision of the tax laws.

Killing the Tax Reform bill would mean losing a year, and perhaps two years, before new legislation could be brought to the Senate floor. But there comes a point at which a bill, despite the high aspirations originally launching it, can contain more harm than benefit. The Tax Reform bill has arrived at that point.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cyprus, Oil and the Aegean

With luck, the Turkish research ship Sismik-1 will complete its seismic studies in the Aegean Sea without provoking a military confrontation between Greece and Turkey. An informal understanding has evidently been reached by the two governments, under pressure from their NATO allies, that will allow the vessel to carry out modest explorations even in disputed waters without precipitating the clash both sides have been threatening ever since the Sismik's voyage was projected.

At virtually the last minute, as the Sismik prepared to sail with naval escort, and units of the Greek fleet ostensibly put to sea, Ankara repudiated the notion some of its cabinet ministers had previously advanced that the voyage would establish Turkey's claims to what it regards as the Aegean's continental shelf.

Athens then let it be known that it had no objections to a purely scientific expedition, said the Greek fleet would not shadow the Sismik and subsequently dispatched its own oceanographic ship to the northern Aegean to explore the seabed.

Even if the Sismik's voyage is completed without provocative incident or accident, however, the whole affair provides a dismaying commentary on the current state of relations between two countries that ought to feel constrained, for reasons of history, geography, security and economics, not merely to co-exist in peace but to cooperate in every possible way.

The complicated questions regarding sea and air passage of the Aegean, and the exploration of its resources, make such collaboration even more imperative.

No existing international law or convention provides a complete answer for the issues that divide Greece and Turkey in the Aegean—divisions that have been exacerbated by the Cyprus disaster of 1974. The Geneva Convention of 1958 gives a country control over the resources of its continental shelf

and specifically confers this right on its islands as well as on the mainland. But Turkey never ratified this treaty and contends with some reason that its authors never intended to give "continental shelves" even to the tiny Greek islands just off Turkey's Anatolian coast.

Greece long ago proposed taking the continental shelf boundary question to the International Court of Justice. Turkey accepted in principle but demanded prior bilateral negotiations which have made no progress. An effort to reach agreement on the control of Aegean air space has also stalled, and the two countries appear to be as far apart as ever on the smoldering Cyprus question.

It is obvious that Cyprus and oil contribute heavily to the Aegean impasse. Ankara's assertions about the continental shelf became strident only after Turkish nationalism had been stoked by the massive invasion of Cyprus in August, 1974, and Greece's discovery of oil off the Aegean island of Thasos that same year. A weak Turkish government is under heavy pressure from right-wing coalition members and left-of-center opposition to pursue a more belligerent policy. Greece, helpless to prevent Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, feels compelled to assert its Aegean claims forcefully.

Though neither government has tried conspicuously to damp down public agitation over the Sismik's voyage, it is encouraging that in private both were eager to find a face-saving compromise. War between Greece and Turkey would be so catastrophic for both countries as well as for Western security that their allies must encourage the two governments to follow up that compromise with serious negotiations. Such negotiations can be fruitful only if they embrace Cyprus as well as the question of an equitable division of responsibility and resources in the Aegean.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Italy's Poisonous Cloud

After the mess at Seveso (near Milan) is cleared, some urgent questions will need answering about safety standards. Over the past 10 years there has been a growing argument that perhaps our industrial society is paying too high a price for its material

gains. This attitude is most clearly manifest in the environmental movement... when risks of death are extended from the people who work within a factory to those who may live within a few miles of the factory fence, the issues of safety need a thorough reappraisal.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1901

NEW YORK.—The disappointment of the early part of the 19th century is being offset in the dawn of the 20th by the creation of automobiles which give their owners all the luxurious accommodations of a private railway car and are also capable of traveling over the highways at the speed of express trains. What a wonderful and exciting age it is!

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1926

DEAL, England.—Miss Gertrude Ederle, the American mermaid, basking a veritable gale, swam the English Channel yesterday; her time in the water was 14 hours 31 minutes, the fastest time ever accomplished in the Channel swim. Considering the adverse conditions she had to face, it was probably the greatest swimming feat ever performed by a human being.



'A Ticket, a Tasket...'

## Thinking About the Germans—II

By Peter Gay

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In 1967, Alexander and Margarete Mitscherlich, two distinguished German psychoanalysts, published "The Inability to Mourn," a study of the Germans' failure to master their past. And critics in West Germany as elsewhere, have pointed to war criminals, unrepentant, now even in influential positions, as signs that German expiation is incomplete.

Their criticisms stand as warnings against convenient amnesia, like that stark list of extermination camps posted near the Nollendorf Platz in West Berlin. Yet a modicum of self-serving lapses of memory apart, West Germans have done much to remember what it was only too tempting to forget. They are among Israel's most committed supporters, they have amply acknowledged their ultimate responsibility for atrocities committed or condoned by fellow Germans, and they have offered restitution to those fortunate enough to escape the Final Solution. Yet they have done all this without fundamentally changing the world's mind; one need not be Jewish to fear the German.

### Lazy Thinking

West German efforts have not had the press they deserve. Nothing is more natural than to assimilate the present to the past, and to describe recent West German anti-racism as reminders of oppression, a whitewash of neo-Nazism. But this is naive and lazy thinking. The inability of the Federal Republic to draw secure boundaries between civil liberties and public security reflects, not a partial relapse into Nazi habits of mind but, rather, frantic attempts to prevent such habits from re-emerging. What ever threat to constitutional government and public decency there may be in West Germany, it comes not from the totalitarian right but the totalitarian left.

Less experienced than other Western states, West Germany is acquiring, through painstaking experimentation, the rules of the open society. Disputes over the proper province of the law and the tone permissible in political debate may strike foreign observers as excessively solemn, but they are elements in a thoroughly healthy political education. Since it is politically necessary—however emotionally trying—to rethink the German question, I propose two principles to guide our reappraisal.

For many years, foreign and German scholars have treated the "German character" as an inescapable product; the path from Luther to Hitler seemed, if long, perfectly straight. Indeed, "continuity" is probably the most agonizing issue dividing German historians today, yet even those who malign Hitler as the father of Hitler unhesitatingly suspect that German history is really less simple.

### Cause of Humor

In the 19th century, when Germany was the land of poets, thinkers and administrators, the "German character" was a cause for benevolent humor. Whatever anxiety foreign visitors or domestic critics felt in seeing the Germans' love of uniforms, devotion to work, and submissiveness to authority, readily dissolved in amusement.

In his report on Imperial Germany, "Three Men on the Bismarck," the English essayist Jerome K. Jerome poked good-natured fun at German birds staying off the grass and German birds mating in bird houses provided by the government for the purpose.

And Emperor Wilhelm II struck the magazine Punch as a blustering, unpredictable buffoon.

Much allied the Empire founded in 1871, but the Second Reich was not just the poisoned breeding ground for the Third. Germans were very different then, which makes it thinkable that they may be different once again.

Next, we should replace the facile singular, "the German," by the complex plural, "Germans." I am not suggesting that Germans are like everyone else or that,

as masochists have said, "We are all guilty." To dissolve the Nazi tyranny in the human condition is as undemanding and foolish as to ascribe the United States of the 1930s to the Nazi Germany of the 1930s. Nor am I suggesting that the time has come to forgive Germans for Nazi barbarism. Some crimes are beyond forgiveness; there is no statute of limitations for the abettors of the Nazi regime.

### The Anti-Nazi

But many Germans need no forgiveness. The memory of anti-Nazi martyrs like the Bonhoeffers, who sacrificed their lives for their

principles, is justly cherished. And thousands of others, ordinary unheroic Germans, indeed, and indeed the Nazis and lived decently through a terror that knew no pity and, by 1944, no self-control.

There were 5,000 Jews in Berlin during the war, in hiding or with manufactured "Aryan" identities; 1,400 of these survived, and each of them required a support system of resourceful and courageous gentle friends, aware that if they were caught committing acts of humanity they would be unceremoniously shot.

I think of these Germans, and the young, when I reject a single-

minded historical determinism or a one-dimensional national character.

Germans, brooding on their past, acknowledge that they have mastered it incompletely. Americans, brooding on Germans, should acknowledge the need to master their past thoughts of them, and conquer myth, and memory, by observation.

Peter Gay, professor of history at Yale, has written extensively on the Germans. His books include "Weimar Culture: The Outsider as Insider." This is the second of two articles written for The New York Times.

## Neither Franco Nor Lenin

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Madrid's government has indicated to Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, that it will very shortly decide whether he will be allowed to return openly and legally to Spain. He applied here this week for a Spanish passport. He was most courteously received by the ambassador, although he and his party are still banned as illegal, but it was intimated a decision will probably be taken at a Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Carrillo's eldest son, 26, is already back as a professor of mathematics at the University of Madrid. Mr. Carrillo and the two other sons, who have lived in Paris for years (originally under the family alias of Olsard), are packed and ready to go home. The Communist leader says there is no problem for them; but they prefer to wait and travel with him.

The odd thing is that, until last week's Rome meeting of the party's 142-member Central Committee, and excluding an East Berlin trip, Carrillo has been secretly in Spain since January, travelling extensively and conferring with political leaders of all shades.

But now he wants to go home openly, officially. He was last legally in Spain as the Civil War ended in 1939. Except for six months in the U.S.S.R., six

months in the U.S.A. and about three years in Latin America while France was occupied by the Germans, he has been based here ever since. From 1964 he has travelled on a Cuban passport. He has spent more of his 61 years in France than in Spain.

### No Wish to Hide

He says that what he calls "the provisional government" (referring to the present Spanish administration), "claims we (Communists) wish to be both legal and at the same time to work in clandestinity. But even before we are officially legalized we want to demonstrate our desire to work openly—although that might mean ending up in prison. We wish to hide neither our ideas nor our presence."

According to Carrillo, that "presence" is far more extensive than Madrid's security apparatus realizes. He says 34 of the 35 members of the party's Executive Committee (Spanish Communism's equivalent of a Politburo) are now in Spain, underground, including himself over the last six months. Only the party president, an honorary title, the famous Dolores (La Pasionaria) Ibaruri is absent.

The secretary-general is an agreeable, homesick, bespectacled man from Asturias who gives the impression of speaking frankly.

### Letters

#### Carter the Individual

It could be difficult for an American, living in the sanctuary of freedom and land of opportunity, to realize the stupendous impact and far-reaching consequences of nominating a peanut farmer without a bureaucratic power base for the most important position in the world.

It may be a scandalous situation to other world leaders, accustomed to regulations and regulations; brought to their own positions of prominence by a regimented bureaucratic system, or buying of influence, or inheritance, or sheer force.

However, the hearts of the masses everywhere can once more be stirred by this latest proof of the power of the individual in the society that protects individual liberty.

To evoke a vivid awareness of individual worth is the task of a democracy. America is now well on its way to cleaning its own house and setting an example of freely chosen leadership for the dispirited millions everywhere.

#### Reagan's Choice

Ronald Reagan's choice of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as a running mate should be (Reagan) with the Republican presidential nomination, raises some very interesting questions. What does an extreme conservative have in common with a moderate liberal? If they have agreement on issues, then who is the convert?

On the other hand, if Mr. Reagan considers himself in agreement with Sen. Schweiker on

most issues when the latter is considered more liberal than President Ford as his Senate voting record indicates, why did Reagan stand against Ford on the pretense that Ford is a liberal in the first place?

The only answers I find is either the early choice is a desperate last stand to win the nomination or that Mr. Reagan is a frustrated politician who doubts his effort when he loses his aim, and if so, is the Republican party going to nominate a man with these ingredients for president?

London. EZZAT TAMIMI

#### Calling Frankenstein

Surely a nation capable of sending whole laboratories to Mars can also find a scientific solution to its electoral conundrum. This ticket-balancing routine is most outdated.

We have the labs, we have the talent. Can they not toss us up a candidate of liberal heart, of conservative kidney and of radical spleen?

The titan would stand on two feet that come from Dixie; would have two hands made of Western pioneer material; would breathe through expansive Midwestern lungs; would possess a craggy profile of granite New England stock; would display a stunning multicultural complexion.

Could such a scientific package as this even need a running mate, or ever lose a poll? Nay! I give you unity through science—in every male and female inch, One and indivisible!

PAUL WALDO SCHWARTZ, London.

## A Problem And Choice For Ford

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Painfully familiar ineptitude rides on again in President Ford's approach of his selection of a vice-presidential running mate. At time when he needed to demonstrate mastery, he has made himself the plaything of a convention he does not fully control. In marked contrast with Jimmy Carter, who showed so much skill in picking his running mate, Mr. Ford has already transformed an opportunity into an embarrassment.

The themes and issues Mr. Ford needs to raise against Mr. Carter in the presidential campaign are not in doubt. President should be concerned across as a steady, honest, reliable fellow—a known quantity, maybe not overly brilliant, but good on basic issues like the economy and peace. Against this model, Mr. Ford would want to portray Mr. Carter as an inexperienced unknown with certain wild tendencies, particularly economic policies.

To that end, the choice of vice-president should show us Mr. Ford who makes the choice himself with calm confidence after a careful study of the leading possibilities. But Mr. Ford and his advisers have arranged nothing of the sort.

Instead, 5,000 Republican officials and delegates to the convention are being asked to name and forward to the White House five favorite candidates. The 5,000 "electors" can, as many undoubtedly will, pick any names. Except as a device for ducking pressure from the camp of Ronald Reagan to name running mate now, in old words, the procedure helps Mr. Ford as little as it helps Mr. Carter.

Indeed, as the canvass has unfolded, indeed, it is apt to tie the President's hands. For all likelihood the top choices the 5,000 will express the ultra-conservative bias of the hardcore Republican party. Mr. Ford will even more than now, be obliged to come up with a candidate who can satisfy the Republicans.

### Wide Choice?

For practical purposes it eliminates most of the progressive Republicans whose names are now being put about by the White House in a vain effort to create the illusion Mr. Ford has a wide choice. If he named a member of the progressive Republicans, Nelson Rockefeller, or Elliot Richardson or Gov. Dan Evans, Washington, Bob Ray of Iowa, Kit Bond of Missouri—the convention would generate an uproar from progressive Republicans only because he is not well qualified to be president.

Former Gov. John Connally of Texas is obviously qualified to be president, and would also appear to the Republican right—particularly in the important states Texas, Florida and California—as a flashing style and would put Mr. Carter under pressure with attacks from the right new party against the Democratic candidate.

But the Texas evokes wheel dealer images out of keeping with Ford's stock-in-trade of integrity. I do not detect around the Ford White House the kind of Connally mystique so evident around the Nixon White House. I nominate, sure to evoke screams from the Republican progressivism would be a case of a decision by the convention forced upon the President.

A band of other possible nominees—Sen. Howard Baker and Bill Brock of Tennessee, Secretary of the Treasury William Simon and Secretary Housing Carla Hills and the ambassador to Britain, Anne Armstrong. But choosing either the women would look like playing a wild card—an act not keeping with the sense of stability. The President needs communicate. Though I suspect one of the men will be chosen, probably Sen. Baker, none them have enough following to do Mr. Ford much good.

It is not surprising, in the conditions, that the idea throwing the decision open the convention is receiving serious consideration. But such a move would only underline Mr. Ford's basic problem, which is that appearing to be a man who can run the country.











## Inc at 30-Month Low Renewed Pressure

By Jack Abait

Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—The franc continued to bear the brunt of the current wave of speculation on foreign exchange markets today, losing ground in relation to all currencies, including the British pound and the Italian lire.

Eaching a new 30-month low of 1910 francs to the dollar, the franc recovered fractionally and ended the day at 4.98, down from 4.94 yesterday.

In Paris, however, the franc's recovery was seen as a sign of the dollar's strength, not a sign of the franc's weakness.

100 marks were quoted at 165.2 at the end of the day, compared with 165.2 at the end of the previous day.

Bankers also noted that the Bundesbank intervened in support of the franc during the first quarter of the year, and that the Bundesbank's intervention was aimed at preventing a sharp decline in the franc's value.

The consensus in Paris is that the franc's recovery is a sign of the dollar's strength, not a sign of the franc's weakness.

Most dealers seem to be betting on a break-up of the European currency, despite the efforts of the Bundesbank.

The thinking in Paris is that the franc's recovery is a sign of the dollar's strength, not a sign of the franc's weakness.

Reference to Britain is the fact that the pound is at a 337 million and 400,000 mark, compared with 337 million and 400,000 mark.

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## Cost-Saving Schemes Are Spreading

### U.S. Employers Pay Cash for Ideas

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Phyllis Recchia, who works on the marketing staff of General Motors Corp. in New York, was given \$3,000 by her company not too long ago for coming up with an idea for eliminating the reproduction of certain reports that GM figured would save it about \$9,000 a year.

Mrs. Recchia's suggestion was one of the millions of cost-saving or business-improvement ideas submitted each year by employees to their employers. And it is one of the indications that formal suggestion systems are becoming an increasingly utilized management tool—particularly in large corporations and government agencies—in maintaining communications with the work force.

In contrast to the suggestion boxes for anonymous ideas that once appeared—and sometimes still appear—on the walls of company plants and offices, modern systems using special forms have been developed in recent years to speed the flow of written suggestions to the company and the return of proportionate rewards to the employees. Full-time administrators and staffs, divisional suggestion committees and publicity for the winners are some of the hallmarks of today's suggestion plans, which save American corporations about \$500 million a year.

Awards for suggestions—paid in cash, savings bonds or even leading stamps—range from a minimum of \$10 to as high as \$10,000, depending on the nature of the suggestion. Almost all plans have limits on the amount paid for a single idea, with the highest believed to be the \$75,000 set by International Business Machines Corp. The biggest individual winner is Raymond Roberts, a GM employee in Indianapolis, who has earned a total of more than \$100,000 in bonuses for suggestions made over the years to his company.

These big figures, however, are by no means typical of what companies generally pay for suggestions that are put into use. The National Association of Suggestion Systems, which says that 18 out of every 100 eligible employees submit ideas and that about one-third of the suggestions are adopted, reported that the average award last year was \$110.97.

"Even more important than the financial award is a satisfied employee," said Leo Kirk, a manager of employee motivational program at Honeywell Inc. "If your maximum is \$10 or \$10,000, you'll get the same number of suggestions."

While employee involvement in the product or process is significant, many companies look at the bottom line to determine the results of their suggestion systems. According to the association, the average financial return to companies is \$6.11 for every \$1 invested in a system through awards, administration and implementation expenses. Moreover, since the average idea has a five-year cost-saving life, a total of more than \$30 is returned to the corporation for the expenditure of \$1.

The most effective systems state specifically in booklets or other employee literature all of the rules. These details include how the award will be computed (17 per cent of the savings is the national average), what the minimum and maximum payouts will be, (many companies start at about \$20 and go up to between \$5,000 and \$10,000) and whether the estimated cost savings in the second and future years will also be rewarded.

## Business Loans Show an Increase

### U.S. Money Supply Declines Sharply

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply declined sharply in the latest statement week and business loans at leading New York City banks moved up in one of their

rare increases so far this year, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The Fed said that M-1, or currency in circulation plus checking account balances, had dropped \$1.2 billion to an average of \$204.8 billion in the week ended July 26. The growth rate for this measure of the money supply remained at the low end of the Fed's target band.

Meanwhile, commercial and industrial loans at New York's biggest banks edged upward by \$4 million in only their eighth increase out of 31 weeks so far in 1976. They reached a level of \$32.5 billion in the week ended Wednesday.

Since midyear, business loans have declined \$813 million and in the last 12 months they are down \$5.49 billion. The increase in the latest statement week was too small to be regarded as clear evidence of the turnaround long awaited by economists.

Corporations have been permitting their loans to run off and have been financing their activities largely through internal cash flow in the wake of the recession that ended early last year. Business loans nationally at all banks, including the major New York banks, declined \$778 million in the week ended July 26, according to the Fed. The national figures are reported a week later than the New York total.

The Fed has been trying to maintain growth rates in the money supply, meanwhile, that will encourage economic growth while discouraging inflation. The decline in M-1 in the latest week indicates that the Fed need not consider a change in monetary strategy.

Arthur Burns, the Federal Reserve Board's chairman, testified last week that the Fed's target area for M-1 growth was 4 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent for the year between the second quarter of 1975 and the second quarter of 1977.

M-1's growth rate, on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis, has amounted to 4 per cent in the latest statistical quarter, or 13 weeks. It was 8.7 per cent in the latest 26 weeks and was 4.8 per cent in the latest 52-week period.

The more broadly defined money supply, M-2, which consists of M-1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates, has been diverging somewhat from M-1 in recent

## Jobless Rate in U.S. Rises to 7.8%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—

Unemployment increased in the United States for the second month in a row in July, rising from 7.5 to 7.8 per cent, and leaving more people out of work than at any time in the past seven months, the government said today.

At the same time, however, the Labor Department said about 400,000 more people found jobs in July, pushing total employment to a record 87.9 million.

But the pickup in hiring since the recession has apparently lured into the job market thousands of workers, particularly adult women, who had not bothered to look for a job when times were tight.

The number of people without jobs in July rose 280,000 to 7.4 million, the most since the 7.8-million total in December. The 7.8-per-cent unemployment was the highest since an identical level in January.

The 7.5-per-cent unemployment rate in June was an increase over the 7.3-per-cent level in May. The June-July increases represent a threat to the administration's projections that unemployment will slip below 7 per cent by December.

The number of Americans holding jobs advanced to a June record, but the number of unemployed swelled to the 7.4-million level. And that was the largest number of people out of work since January, when 7.29 million were unemployed.

The growth rate in the American economy was cut in half in the second quarter of this year and this goes a long way toward explaining the fact that unemployment has not improved much over the first six months of the year.

But John Kendrick, chief economist for the Commerce Department, says the job picture is being complicated by above-average growth in both productivity and labor force.

Productivity, or the volume of goods or services produced per hour worked, traditionally rises during an economic recovery. Employers use their most efficient facilities when they are running at less than full capacity, as they are now. And they wait until they are getting the most out of those already at work, usually preferring to pay overtime before calling furloughed workers back.

Mr. Kendrick noted that early this year productivity was 5 per cent ahead of a year ago, which is slightly above average.

Even more dramatic, however, he said, has been the growth in the number of people looking for work compared with previous recoveries at a similar stage. The size of the civilian labor force has risen 3 per cent since the low point in the recession. The average labor force growth in other recoveries at this point in their development was 1.3 per cent, he said.

For augmenting its cash reserves. Orders for the 8-per-cent notes accompanied by a 20-per-cent down payment, accounted for about \$10.23 billion of total subscriptions, the Treasury said. Requests for large amounts were limited to \$300,000 apiece; it added. Those with smaller deposits down to the required 5-per-cent minimum apparently were rejected.

Although immense, the total ordered was less than the \$30-billion received for similar 6-per-cent notes offered last February, when about \$6 billion were accepted.

The other new Treasury issue, the 6 7/8 per cent notes of 1978, \$2 billion of which were sold Tuesday at an average yield of 6.91 per cent, were quoted today at 99 29/32 bid, 99 31/32 asked, where the return would be about 6.89 per cent.

The \$7.6 billion in orders actually accepted represented a concession by the Treasury to its original plan to raise the \$4-billion offering by up to an additional \$2 billion if demand warranted. The notes were available in \$1,000 minimums.

In addition to the 6-per-cent notes, the department also sold \$2 billion of 6 7/8 per cent notes last Tuesday and was offering \$1 billion of 26-year bonds until this afternoon. Its total sale thus is raising \$10.6 billion, including \$4.5 billion for the redemption of old notes maturing on Aug. 15 and the remaining 6.1 billion

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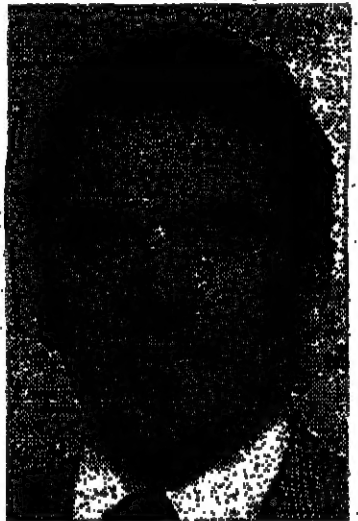
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## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



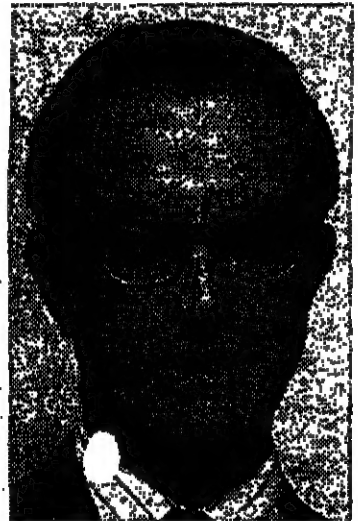
Morley Handford

Essochem Europe Inc. the regional headquarters for Exxon Chemical Co.'s activities in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, has announced the appointment of Morley Handford as vice-president, agricultural chemicals, and Richard Bechtolt as vice-president, corporate services of Essochem Europe Inc. Mr. Handford has been executive vice-president for the last two years of Esso Chemical Canada, and replaces Anthony Pott, who has been appointed vice-president, special projects at Essochem Europe. Mr. Bechtolt was formerly president of Esso Kagaku in Japan. He succeeds Peter Campbell who has been nominated executive assistant to the president of Exxon Chemical Co. in New York.

Ray Gurnham, formerly the foreign exchange manager, has been named an executive director of London & Continental Bankers Ltd. in London.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has appointed Alan Golas, vice-president, to head the investment department at the bank's Paris office. He succeeds Roger Nelson, vice-president who has returned to the bank's investment department in New York. Mr. Golas has been a co-manager at the Morgan Guaranty Investment Services, in Geneva, and is a member of the board of that company.

Dimitri Debbas has been appointed director of International Marketing for Allied Van Lines



Richard Bechtolt

International Corp. He has been a director of O. D. Debbas & Sons in Beirut and has served as an Allied representative. He will be based in Athens.

Carlson Yarns has been named head of the new Gardner Denver area headquarters office for Europe, Africa and the Middle East. The regional headquarters are located in Bahrain for the Middle East and Brussels for Europe.

Parker Europe has appointed Robert Barnd as senior vice-president, operations. Mr. Barnd was most recently operations vice-president of the Parker Fluid Power Group in Cleveland, Ohio.

Ford Tractor Operations Europe has named John Chuehman as marketing manager stationed in Brussels. Prior to his appointment Mr. Chuehman was regional sales manager, Scandinavia. He is replacing R. J. Caspe who has returned to the United States to take up a senior position with the company.

The more broadly defined money supply, M-2, which consists of M-1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates, has been diverging somewhat from M-1 in recent

COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS  
IN THE SUPREME COURT  
Equity Side  
IN THE MATTER OF BAHAMAS COMMONWEALTH BANK LIMITED  
(IN LIQUIDATION)  
AND  
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 184)

### NOTICE

Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before September 21, 1976, for the purpose of proving their debts or claims and of establishing such title if any as they may have to priority under Section 18 of the Companies Act (CH 184), to deliver or send through the post their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims (in a form, copies of which may be obtained from the Official Liquidator of the said Company) to the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office of Post, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Sisson House, Shirley Street, P.O. Box N. 122, Nassau, Bahamas.

Failure of any creditor to send or deliver such particulars by way of proof in the aforesaid term to the Official Liquidator on or before September 21, 1976, will result in such creditor being excluded from any distribution made before such debt is proved or, as the case may be, from objecting to such distribution.

R.L. Kems - D.A. Jones  
Official Liquidators

## Late Rally Reduces Losses In Dull N.Y. Stock Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Reuters).

Prices moved downhill, although losses were trimmed by a late rally on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that investors may have been disappointed by the rise in the U.S. unemployment rate in June, which was reported by the Labor Department just as the market opened for trading.

They said there was no reaction to yesterday's weekly banking figures, which indicated a stable Federal Reserve monetary policy over the near term.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 0.68 at 986.00. It was off 1.45 at 3:30 p.m.

Declining issues outpaced gainers by about 705 to 645. Volume totaled 13.93 million shares against 15.53 million yesterday.

Eastman Kodak, among the volume leaders, fell 5/8 to 34 3/4, although it had traded as low as 33. A analyst in a published report said he revised downward his full year earnings estimate for the company.

Other weak spots included Digital Equipment down 3 1/4 to 166 1/2, Hewlett-Packard 2 to 104 5/8, and Standard Oil of Ohio 1 to 71 1/4.

Also lower were Gulf Resources & Chemical off 1 1/8 to 15 1/4, Du Pont 1 to 135 3/4, Hanes Corp. 1 1/8 to 30 3/8, Walt Disney 1 to 50 3/8, and Standard Oil of Ohio also 1 lower to 71 1/4.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper dipped 1/8 to 29 5/8 despite rumors of the quarterly dividend payment.

Corning Glass rose 1 7/8 to 75 5/8 and Teletype 1 5/8 to 71 1/2.

Synex fell 1 3/8 to 27 3/4. It said the Food and Drug Administration may hold a hearing concerning possible withdrawal of the agency's previous approval of the drug, Wapogen.

Austral Oil, which reported lower earnings, was unchanged at 12 5/8.

Corn and wheat futures declined 3 1/2 to 6 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade but a wave of new buying and short covering produced a 5 1/2 cents gain in soybeans.

Oats futures closed on a slightly irregular tone. Only minor changes were noted at the close in the soybean oil and meal pits.

Japanese Bankruptcies  
TOKYO, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—A total of 1,223 businesses declared bankruptcy in Japan last month, the highest July figure on record, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Company said.

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## Japan to Cut Production at Its Shipyards

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (Reuters).

Japan's shipbuilding industry, the biggest in the world, is to be told by the government to severely reduce production because of the continuing slump in world demand for ships.

The Transport Ministry said today it would instruct 40 major shipbuilders to curtail their operating rate from October to around 60 per cent of the level of 1974, when shipyards were still working on pre-oil crisis orders.

The ministry's announcement followed recommendations made in June by the Shipping and Shipbuilding Rationalization Council, an advisory body to the ministry.



**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 6**[illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Dec	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00
Mar	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00

<b>European Gold Markets</b>			
Aug. 4, 1974			
	<b>Open</b>	<b>Close</b>	<b>M.A.</b>
London	112.80	112.80	112.80
Zurich	112.125	112.675	+0.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	114.21	115.00	+0.50
Pretoria dollars per ounce.			
Indexed value	1,000		

<b>European Markets</b>	
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)	
<b>Amsterdam</b>	<b>Geld Fields</b>
AKZO	38.10
Albert Heijn	104.20
Aldermat	107.30
Aankant	45.00
Fokker	35.00
Hollandia	144.10
H.V.A.	50.00
Hof-Arn-H	89.30
Koninklijke	111.40
N.W. Nederl.	122.85
Philips new	84.40
Rabobank	11.10
Schiedamsche	29.10
Streekl. bank	11.10
Trouw	11.10
Unilever	149.00
Venema	134.70
Witteveen	237.00
Bruessel	150.00
<b>Brussels</b>	
Arbelo	3,560
Bomb-Lamb	1,650
Cock Cuyper	800
Electro	5,070
GP-IB-Nieuw	1,645
<b>Milan</b>	
Besaglio	1,100

Nov	53.10	53.30	53.10	B53.10
Jan	54.50	54.60	54.10	B54.10
Mar	55.75	55.75	55.50	B55.00

May	56.78	56.78	56.80	586.50
July	Sales: estimated 10,075.			
CORRON No. 1 (20,000 lbs)				
Oct	77.00	77.50	75.90	76.25
Dec	74.00	75.55	74.10	74.10
Mar	74.50	75.30	74.50	74.50
May	74.75	75.25	74.50	74.50
Jul	74.50	75.30	74.25	74.75
Oct	65.00	65.95	65.00	65.00
Dec	65.00	66.10	65.00	65.75
Sales: 2,000.				
GOLD (100 Pz)				
Aug	112.70	112.42	112.60	112.405
Oct	112.70	113.00	112.60	112.605
Dec	113.00	114.00	113.50	113.805
Feb	115.10	115.10	114.60	115.005
Apr	116.30	116.30	116.00	116.305

## Market Summary

### NYSE Most Actives

Aug. 6, 1974  
(45.00 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Closes	%
Dow J. C.	331,700	442 1/2	+1.00
Gen'l. Res.	319,000	44 1/2	+1.00
Weyerhae.	164,500	32	+1.00
Disney W.	139,400	50 1/2	+1.00
Texas Inc.	139,000	50 1/2	+1.00
MGIC Inv.	130,100	15 1/4	+1.00
East Kodak	126,500	94 1/2	+1.00
Consolid.	126,000	21 1/2	+1.00
Exxon	127,100	54	+1.00
Am. Tel. Tel.	122,400	27 1/2	+1.00
Am. Express	119,000	11 1/2	+1.00
Am. Stand.	122,100	27 1/2	+1.00
Am. Gas	119,000	27 1/2	+1.00
Teladyne	118,000	21 1/2	+1.00
Chrysler	118,000	21 1/2	+1.00
		<b>Total</b>	
		<b>NYSE</b>	
		<b>Closes</b>	
		<b>%</b>	
Volume (in millions)	13.5	1.0	
Advances	773	7.0	
Declines	476	4.0	
Unchanged	476	4.0	

Jul	20.30	20.33	20.13	20.13
<b>SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)</b>				
Jul	20.30	20.33	20.13	20.13

Aug	177.00	182.00	185.00	187.00
Sep	177.00	182.00	185.00	187.00
Oct	180.00	182.00	179.00	185.00
Nov	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Dec	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Jan	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Feb	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Mar	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Apr	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
May	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Jun	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Jul	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Aug	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Sep	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Oct	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Nov	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00
Dec	182.00	184.00	180.00	187.00

**SILVER (\$500 troy oz)**

Aug	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Sep	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Oct	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Nov	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Dec	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Jan	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Feb	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Mar	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Apr	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
May	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Jun	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Jul	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Aug	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Sep	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Oct	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Nov	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00
Dec	423.00	425.00	419.50	422.00

**London Commodities**

Aug. 4, 1976

	High	Low	Close	Change	
			(LSE-AMER)		
<b>SUGAR</b>					
Oct 164.50	158.75	149.75-159.80	163	+1.00	
Dec 171	165.75	155.75-165.80	168	+1.00	
Mar 178	172.00	162.00-172.00	175	+1.00	
May 180	175.50	171	-177.25	175	+1.00
Jul 190.50	185.00	175.00-185.00	185	+1.00	
Oct 190.50	176.50	175.50-180	180	+1.00	
Dec	No trade	181	-182	184	+1.00
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20.35	Aug	67.10	67.10	64.25	64.50	66.00
	Feb	57.50	57.50	53.00	53.05	57.00
200.00	Mar	56.60	56.60	54.65	54.55	55.00

181.00	May	57.47	57.37	54.97	55.00	b5d
182.00	Jul	55.35	55.30	54.48	54.48	a3d
183.00	Aug	54.71	54.70	54.20	54.20	b3d
186.50	Sales: Aug 1935; Feb 2630; March 31,					
187.00	May 40; July 1 Aug 35.					
187.50	Interest: May 6; Aug 1000; F					
190.00	2601; March 1239; May 449; July 531 F					
191.00	35.					
212.00	b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal					
218.00						
222.00						
227.00						
232.00						
234.00						
239.50						
245.00						
250.00						
253.50						

## Thursday's New Highs and Lows.

	NEW HIGHS—		SPIN
Amsted	INTAT 1/8	45	Finan Suc
CIT 5.00s	INTAT 1/8	40	Keokuk Gas
Carroll	Koopers of		Southw. L
Conf'l Progs	Keokuk Co		St. Louis
Cum Incn pf	LePrCm Ctl		Sinal Co
Curr Comm	McIntent Tel		Sinal 1st
Dorr Other	McIntent Tel		Sinal 2nd
Dover Corp	Nashua Co		Shally Co
Down Jones	Ray Baco		Swank Ind
Eastcr w/	Norfolk Co		Tennan pf
Eaton	PaPl 1/32		Tramway
Gasbros	PaPl 1/32		Tramway pf
Gen'l Elec	Rockwell Co		Travelers
Gen'l Elec	Petric pf		Travelers
Guardian in	Petroleum		Tyler Corp
Intell C	Petroleum		Utcan Met
Int Muthl	Pullman		

NEW LOWS—

	NEW LOWS—		SPIN
Asst DGS	Pineal		Stearns
Bond 135	Swatish		Union Ld
Bond 132	Shelby		Ward Feas
Bond 128	Stewart		Waring
Bond 120			
Bond 115			
Bond 105			
Bond 100			
Bond 95			
Bond 90			
Bond 85			
Bond 80			
Bond 75			
Bond 70			
Bond 65			
Bond 60			
Bond 55			
Bond 50			
Bond 45			
Bond 40			
Bond 35			
Bond 30			
Bond 25			
Bond 20			
Bond 15			
Bond 10			
Bond 5			
Bond 0			

## Burmah Oil Sells

## Currency Rates

## Exchange Rates

August 6, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. Ir.	Gld.	SF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.70	4.8770	106.13*	54.17*	32.31*	—	6.8710*	108.65*	44.30*
Brussels (c)	33.34	70.32	16.4503	7.9745	4.70*	14.94	—	13.82	6.4325
Frankfurt	3.3385	4.8394	—	50.86*	3.9606*	84.13*	4.675*	102.36*	41.60*
London (s)	1.7085	—	4.5455	8.8010	—	4.92	70.33	5.5485	10.3156
Milan	835.75	1484.50	336.59	167.58	—	309.76	11.2790	336.65	126.93
Paris	4.88	8.9150	196.30**	—	5.972	18.456*	12.0925*	201.05**	81.60**
Zurich	2.6765	4.4165	97.49*	49.73*	0.269*	91.79*	—	122*	40.75*

The following are local values only: Danish krona: 6.1110; Swedish: 31.235; Israeli £: 8.12; Peseta: 66.65; Schilling: 18.54; Sw. krona: 4.43475; Yen: 292.55; Belgian Franc: 40.40; Canadian \$: 1.01075; Hong Kong \$: 4.90875.

(c) Commercial franc. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000

(s) Amounts needed to buy one pound

# President

# France

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0	460	470	- 5
0%	10%	10%	+ 16
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Soc. Générale	2,340	Finlander	2
Solvay	2,460	General	44,7
Un. Algérienne	1,194	IFI	2,4

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Dow Jones Averages				
	Open	High	Low	Close

38 Ind	994.08	989.70	976.70	763.00
39 Trn	222.65	205.70	221.20	222.50
40 Util	102.12	101.80	101.80	92.60
41 S&P	300.88	311.23	307.37	309.20

Standard & Poor's				
	High	Low	Close	%
25 Industries	116.71	115.44	116.28	0.1
26 Utilities	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.0
27 Chemicals	12.89	11.99	11.99	-7.0
28 Transport	4.56	4.27	4.40	2.9
29 Stocks	105.19	103.19	103.71	0.5

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	%
Compoths	52.44	52.44	52.44	0.0
Industriale	61.21	61.40	61.20	-0.3
Transportation	41.30	41.23	41.31	0.2
Utilities	102.12	101.80	101.80	-0.3
Finance	54.39	54.33	54.29	-0.1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Shares	Low	High	%
Aug. 5 .....	729,571	27.343	27.343	0.0
Aug. 4 .....	145,314	314.146	314.146	0.0
Aug. 3 .....	137,618	276.675	276.675	0.0
Aug. 2 .....	133,349	270.675	270.675	0.0
July 30 .....	133,349	270.675	270.675	0.0

\* These totals are included in the figures.

American Stock Active				
	Shares	Low	High	%
Synthetic Corp	130,990	279.00	279.00	0.0
Magnum	40,000	31.00	31.00	0.0
Stearns Lend	40,000	31.00	31.00	0.0
Proseley Cos	40,000	31.00	31.00	0.0
Stearns Lend	40,000	31.00	31.00	0.0
Brescan A	35,000	105.00	105.00	0.0
Central	35,000	65.00	65.00	0.0
Kaiser Ind	31,400	155.00	155.00	0.0
Int'l Brnkal	26,800	21.00	21.00	0.0
Int'l Brnkal	26,800	21.00	21.00	0.0
Approx: Total	26,800			
Stock sales YEAR ago				1,800

American Stock Index:				
	High	Low	Close	%
100.02	100.19	100.14	100.14	0.0

May	1430	1400	1430	-1434	1470
Jul	1420		1430	-1435	1470
Sam	1420		1427	-1434	1400

SUGAR			
	High	Low	Close (100-lb bag)
Oct	1,620	1,585	1,625
Nov			1,580-1,610
Dec	1,650	1,640	1,640-1,660
Jan	1,680	1,640	1,640-1,660
Feb		1,720	1,680-1,720
May			1,720-1,735
Jul			1,720-1,735
Aug			1,725-1,735

Lots: 347.  
 COCOA

Sep	1,130	1,094-108	1,093-1,040
Dec	1,045	975	1,045-1,060
Mar	1,017	983	1,017
May			1,010-1,020
Jul			1,010-1,020
Sep			99

42% Stake in  
Australian Firm

# Australian Firm

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Burmah Oil Co. announced today the sale of its interest in Woodside-Burmah Oil, of Australia, the latest of Burmah's moves to improve its financial condition.

Taking over Burmah's 41.9 percent interest in Woodside-Burmah is Broken Hill Pty., Australia's largest company. BHP is paying \$88.5 million (Australian) for the 75.2 million Woodside-Burmah shares held by Burmah.

Burmah, which had to turn to the British government in early 1962 for assistance to avert a financial difficulties, has already this year raised over £500 million through the sale of various assets.

A Burmah spokesman said the company has been disposing of exploration and production assets, requiring heavy investment in a move to strengthen the company's finances.

Woodside-Burmah has a 50-percent interest in oil and gas exploration permits in the Rankin Trend fields off the northeast coast of Australia, for which development projects costing \$2 billion (Australian) are planned.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

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Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. J. Shelby in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
<b>Group Financial Controller</b>	HK \$250,000 +	Hong Kong based holding company.	Hong Kong	C.A. or C.P.C. certificate; 10 years practical accounting exp.	PA Personnel Services Ref.: HK533/INT 60 a Kalgotsbridge, London, SW1X7LE, G.B.	I.B.T. 29-7-76
<b>Assistant Vice-President</b>		London Branch of a major U.S. multinational commercial bank.	London.	4-5 yrs. multinational banking exp.; German and English languages.	H.R. Masnik, Esq., G.R.R. City Division, 21 Cook Street, London, W1X 1HR, G.B.	Financial Times 29-7-76
<b>International Reinsurance Vice-President</b>		Reinsurance company.	Bermuda.	Proven record in Int'l reinsurance; good working relationships in London & U.S. markets.	Box A5,647, Financial Times, 10, Cannon St., London EC4P 4BY.	Financial Times 29-7-76
<b>Executive Vice-President</b>		U.S. stock exchange corporation.	Mid-East.	Mid-East contract bidding exp. in the hospitality/food service.	Box D-5,409, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue du Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.B.T. 31-7-76
<b>Marketing Director, Europe</b>	Good salary + bonus	American Co., many years in Europe, wide range of consumer products.	Germany	Must have worked for U.S. mfg. Co. in Germany; exp. - German languages.	Steffen & Gabriel KG Lortzingstrasse 5, 6200 Wiesbaden, Germany.	Frankfurt Allg. Zeit. 31-7-76
<b>Group General Manager</b>	U.S. \$40,000	Expanding Middle East Group Operating in Africa.	Africa	Senior managerial exp.; fluent English; around 45; any nationality.	Box No. GE 377761, Frankfurter Allgemeine, Postfach 2901, 6 Frankfurt 1.	Frankfurt Allg. Zeit. 31-7-76
<b>General Manager</b>		Manufacturer of electro-mechanical components.	Brazil, Sao-Paulo.	Fluent Portuguese, English; technical background.	Box S-837, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Str., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 3-8-76
<b>Vice-President International</b>		Midwest heavy capital equipment division of a major U.S. Corp.	U.S.A.	MBA; demonstrated success in planning & managing.	Box T-147, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 3-8-76
<b>Directeur Général</b>	Rémunération importante	Important groupe bancaire multinationale.	Gabon.	Min., 35 ans; Français, Anglais; exp. bancaire dans études de crédit et analyse de bilan.	Nr. 69,433, Confesse Publicité, 20, Ave. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris.	Monde 3-8-76
<b>Directeur Financier</b>		Nordson, France S.A.	France.	Français, Anglais; exp. titille américaine.	Mr. Gesser, Nordson France, Rocade du Parc, 21, de Torcy, 77360 Torcy, France.	Monde 4-8-76

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## YOKING MATTER—By Joseph La Fauci

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**'SEE YA IN THE MORNIN' MOM. *EARLY!*'**







## The U.S. Schwenkfelders: All 2,600 of Them

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